



## **Texas Department of Insurance**

### **Division of Workers' Compensation**

Medical Fee Dispute Resolution, MS-48

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## **MEDICAL FEE DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### **Requestor Name and Address**

KINGWOOD MEDICAL CENTER  
c/o HOLLAWAY & GUMBERT  
3701 KIRBY DRIVE, SUITE 1288  
HOUSTON TX 77098-3926

#### **Carrier's Austin Representative Box**

Number 01

#### **MFDR Date Received**

OCTOBER 8, 2007

#### **Respondent Name**

UTICA NATIONAL INSURANCE CO OF TEXAS

#### **MFDR Tracking Number**

M4-08-1048-01

### **REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY**

**Requestor's Position Summary Dated October 5, 2007:** "...The total sum billed was \$76,107.75. Per Rule 134.401(c)(6)(A)(i)(iii), once the bill has reached the minimum stop-loss threshold of \$40K, the entire admission will be paid using the stop-loss reimbursement factor ("SLRF") of 75%. The fees paid by UTICA National Insurance Company do not conform to the reimbursement section of Rule 134.401. The carrier's position is incorrect and in violation of the ACIHFG. It is the position of Kingwood Medical Center that all charges relating to the admission of [IW] are due and payable as provided for under Texas law and the Rules of the Division..."

**Amount in Dispute:** \$53,726.81

### **RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY**

**Respondent's Position Summary Dated October 22, 2007:** "The medical bill in question was reviewed by Corvel Corporation and enclosed is a response from Corvel, explaining how the bill was reviewed properly. It is the Respondent's position that the provider is not entitled to further payment as all charges have been paid a usual and customary amount and in accordance with Rule 134.401."

**Response Submitted by:** Utica National Insurance

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

Disputed Dates	Disputed Services	Amount In Dispute	Amount Due
November 14 through 20, 2006	Inpatient Hospital Services	\$53,726.81	\$3354.00

### **FINDINGS AND DECISION**

This medical fee dispute is decided pursuant to Texas Labor Code §413.031 and all applicable, adopted rules of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation.

#### **Background**

1. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305 and §133.307, 31 *Texas Register* 10314, applicable to requests filed

on or after January 15, 2007, sets out the procedures for resolving medical fee disputes.

2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, 22 *Texas Register* 6264, effective August 1, 1997, sets out the fee guidelines for inpatient services rendered in an acute care hospital.

The services in dispute were reduced/denied by the respondent with the following reason codes:

#### Explanation of Benefits

- W1 – Workers' Compensation State Fee Schedule Adj
- 106 – Provide invoice showing cost for reimbursement
- 520 – Inpatient surgical per diem allowance
- 16 – Not all info needed for adjudication was supplied
- R1 – Duplicate billing
- W4 – No additional payment allowed after review
- 97 – Charge included in another charge or service
- W10 – Payment based on fair & reasonable methodology

#### Issues

1. Did the audited charges exceed \$40,000.00?
2. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually extensive services?
3. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually costly services?
4. Is the requestor entitled to additional reimbursement?

#### Findings

This dispute relates to inpatient surgical services provided in a hospital setting with reimbursement subject to the provisions of Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, titled *Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline*, effective August 1, 1997, 22 *Texas Register* 6264. The Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion in *Texas Mutual Insurance Company v. Vista Community Medical Center, LLP*, 275 *South Western Reporter Third* 538, 550 (Texas Appeals – Austin 2008, petition denied) addressed a challenge to the interpretation of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401. The Court concluded that "to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services." Both the requestor and respondent in this case were notified via form letter that the mandate for the decision cited above was issued on January 19, 2011. Each was given the opportunity to supplement their original Medical Dispute Resolution submission, position or response as applicable. The documentation filed by the requestor and respondent to date will be considered in determining whether the admission in dispute is eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss method of payment. Consistent with the Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion, the division will address whether the total audited charges **in this case** exceed \$40,000; whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually extensive; and whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually costly. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C) states, in pertinent part, that "Independent reimbursement is allowed on a case-by-case basis if the particular case exceeds the stop-loss threshold as described in paragraph (6) of this subsection..." 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) puts forth the requirements to meet the three factors that will be discussed.

1. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6)(A)(i) states "...to be eligible for stop-loss payment the total audited charges for a hospital admission must exceed \$40,000, the minimum stop-loss threshold." Furthermore, (A) (v) of that same section states "...Audited charges are those charges which remain after a bill review by the insurance carrier has been performed..." Review of the explanation of benefits issued by the carrier finds that the carrier did not deduct any charges in accordance with §134.401(c)(6)(A)(v); therefore the audited charges equal \$76,107.75. The division concludes that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000.
2. The requestor in its original position statement asserts that "Per Rule 134.401(c)(6)(A)(i)(iii), once the bill has reached the minimum stop-loss threshold of \$40K, the entire admission will be paid using the stop-loss reimbursement factor ('SLRF') of 75%..." The requestor presumes that it is entitled to the stop loss method of payment because the audited charges exceed \$40,000. As noted above, the Third Court of Appeals in its November 13, 2008 opinion rendered judgment to the contrary. The Court concluded that "to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved...unusually extensive services." The requestor failed to discuss or demonstrate that the particulars of the admission in dispute constitute unusually extensive services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor did not meet 28 TAC §134.401(c)(6).

3. In regards to whether the services were unusually costly, the requestor presumes that because the bill exceeds \$40,000, the stop loss method of payment should apply. The Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion concluded that in order to be eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss exception, a hospital must **demonstrate** that an admission involved unusually costly services thereby affirming 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) which states that "Stop-loss is an independent reimbursement methodology established to ensure fair and reasonable compensation to the hospital for unusually costly services rendered during treatment to an injured worker." The requestor failed to discuss the particulars of the admission in dispute that constitute unusually costly services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor failed to meet 28 TAC §134.401(c)(6).
4. For the reasons stated above, the services in dispute are not eligible for the stop-loss method of reimbursement. Consequently, reimbursement shall be calculated pursuant to 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount* and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements*. The division notes that additional reimbursements under §134.401(c)(4) apply only to bills that do not reach the stop-loss threshold described in subsection (c)(6) of this section.
  - Review of the submitted documentation finds that the services provided were surgical; therefore the standard per diem amount of \$1,118.00 per day applies. Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(3)(ii) states, in pertinent part, that "The applicable Workers' Compensation Standard Per Diem Amount (SPDA) is multiplied by the length of stay (LOS) for admission..." The length of stay was six days. The surgical per diem rate of \$1,118.00 multiplied by the length of stay of six days results in an allowable amount of \$6,708.00.
  - 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(A), states "When medically necessary the following services indicated by revenue codes shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%: (i) Implantables (revenue codes 275, 276, and 278), and (ii) Orthotics and prosthetics (revenue code 274)." Review of the requestor's medical bill finds that the following items were billed under revenue code 278 and are therefore eligible for separate payment under §134.401(c)(4)(A).

Rev Code	Itemized Statement Description	Smith & Nephew account statement	UNITS / Cost Per Unit	Total Cost	Cost + 10%
278	C1776 - Patella	Implant misc04	Not supported. The statement submitted shows a total amount due of \$2873.00; however, items listed were for 3 different patients. No individual costs were listed next to implants for this claimant.	NA	NA
	C1776 - Insert	Implant misc03			
	C1776 - Tibia	Implant misc02			
	C1776 - Femur	Implant misc01			
	C1713 - cement mixing sys pris[sic]	Not supported	NA	NA	NA
			TOTAL ALLOWABLE : NA		

- 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(C) states "Pharmaceuticals administered during the admission and greater than \$250 charged per dose shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%. Dose is the amount of a drug or other substance to be administered at one time." A review of the submitted itemized statement finds that the requestor billed \$282.06 for Vancomycin 1 gram IVPB. The requestor did not submit documentation to support what the cost to the hospital was for this pharmaceutical billed under revenue code 250. For that reason, reimbursement for this item cannot be recommended

The division concludes that the total allowable for this admission is \$6708.00. The respondent issued a total payment of \$3354.00. Based upon the documentation submitted, additional reimbursement in the amount of \$3354.00 is recommended.

## **Conclusion**

The submitted documentation does not support the reimbursement amount sought by the requestor. The requestor in this case demonstrated that the audited charges exceed \$40,000, but failed to discuss and demonstrate that the disputed inpatient hospital admission involved unusually extensive and unusually costly

services. Consequently, 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount* and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements* are applied and result in additional reimbursement.

### **ORDER**

Based upon the documentation submitted by the parties and in accordance with the provisions of Texas Labor Code §413.031 and §413.019 (if applicable), the Division hereby ORDERS the respondent to remit to the requestor the amount of \$3354.00 plus applicable accrued interest per 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.130 due within 30 days of receipt of this Order.

#### **Authorized Signature**

_____	_____	March	2013
Signature	Medical Fee Dispute Resolution	Date	

### **YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL**

Either party to this medical fee dispute may appeal this decision by requesting a contested case hearing. A completed **Request for a Medical Contested Case Hearing** (form **DWC045A**) must be received by the DWC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within **twenty** days of your receipt of this decision. A request for hearing should be sent to: Chief Clerk of Proceedings, Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers Compensation, P.O. Box 17787, Austin, Texas, 78744. The party seeking review of the MDR decision shall deliver a copy of the request for a hearing to all other parties involved in the dispute at the same time the request is filed with the division. **Please include a copy of the *Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Findings and Decision* together with any other required information specified in 28 Texas Administrative Code §148.3(c), including a **certificate of service demonstrating that the request has been sent to the other party.****

Si prefiere hablar con una persona en español acerca de ésta correspondencia, favor de llamar a 512-804-4812.